

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT
ROUTING SLIP

TO:		ACTION	INFO	DATE	INITIAL
1	DCI		X		
2	DDCI				
3	EXDIR				
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5	DDI				
6	DDA		X		
7	DDO		X		
8	DDS&T				
9	Chm/NIC				
10	GC				
11	IG				
12	Compt				
13	D/Pers				
14	D/OLL				
15	D/PAO				
16	SA/IA				
17	AO/DCI				
18	C/IPD/OIS		X		
19	C/History	(X)			
20	Staff				
21					
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SUSPENSE COB, 23 October
Date

Remarks

To 19: Please prepare coordinated
reply for DCI's signature.

Executive Secretary

16 October 1984

Date

3637 (10-81)

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Executive Registry

84- 9440

Center for Strategic & International Studies
Georgetown University • Washington DC

Chairman
International Research Council

October 9, 1984

Mr. William J. Casey
Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, DC 20505

Dear Mr. Casey:

I am writing with a request for advice both in your capacity as DCI and as a prominent student of the history of intelligence. You kindly were of some help to me on a previous occasion (THE TERRIBLE SECRET) and this request concerns an outcome of that study--a biography of a German industrialist, Dr. Eduard Schulte. Schulte, who died some twenty years ago, was of great help to the Allies during World War II, he was also the first who transmitted information about Hitler's decision to exterminate European Jewry. I enclose the item from The New York Times in which the story is briefly summarized, and also a letter by Allen Dulles stressing the great services rendered by Schulte. These facts have recently come to light largely as the result of the pioneering efforts of a young Washington historian, Professor Richard Breitman with whom I am collaborating now on a biography of Schulte. It is a story of intrinsic interest and we also feel a moral obligation that one of the unsung heroes of World War II should at long last get due recognition. The events described relate to the 1930s and 1940s, no current considerations of national security are involved.

We are under contract to a publisher and have to conclude our work by the end of this year. The CIA has the custody of the OSS file on Schulte which is of critical importance for our work. More than a year ago my collaborator requested the CIA to release all Schulte documents under the Freedom of Information Act. We know, of course, that the CIA receives many requests and that it is not always easy to retrieve information for the public--the many nuisance requests quite apart. But we have reason to believe that the systematic declassification of OSS records has been under way for some considerable time so that many of them can be turned over to the National Archives. In other words, it is more than likely that most of the OSS documents which are essential for our work have already been retrieved and reviewed. In these circumstances would it not be possible to expedite the process of handing over to us material of this kind? I would not have approached you but for the fact that I know of your own World War II role in OSS and your continuing interest in reliable intelligence history. We should be most grateful if a little consideration could be shown considering the handover of material which sooner or later will be made accessible in any case--but which in this specific case may make all the difference between a definitive book and one which is not.

With warm regards,

1800 K Street Northwest, Suite 400 • Washington DC 20006 • Telephone 202/887-0200
Cable Address: CENSTRAT TWX: 7108229583

DCI
EXEC
REG

L306

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
MISSION FOR GERMANY
BERLIN

7
APO 742
27 September 1945.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

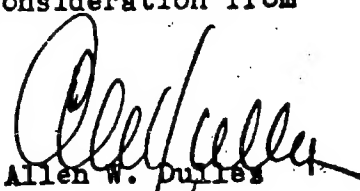
This is to confirm that

Dr. Eduard SCHULTE, born 4 January 1891, at Duesseldorf, who was Director General of the Bergwerksgesellschaft Georg von Giesche's Erben, Breslau, and who is bearer of German Passport Sch 12-43, delivered at Breslau 10 May 1943,

cooperated with me throughout a large part of 1943 and 1944, when I was in charge of the OSS Mission in Switzerland.

Dr. Schulte at great personal risk, as for a part of this time he was still resident in Breslau, rendered most valuable services to the cause of the United Nations, motivated solely by his hatred of the Nazi system and his desire to see it overthrown as thoroughly and promptly as possible.

Dr. Schulte, throughout my acquaintance with him for over two years, has uniformly stood for the ideals and principles of liberty and democracy and has always made himself available to promote those principles in his own country, Germany. I consider he deserves any consideration from representatives of the United Nations.


Allen W. Dulles
Chief,
OSS Mission for Germany.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1983

An Unsung 'Good German': Fame Comes at Last

By JAMES M. MARKHAM

Special to The New York Times

BONN, Nov. 8 — In the aftermath of World War II, many Germans came forward to proclaim that they had been secretly against the Nazis, or had carried out "inner resistance" to Hitler's dictatorship. But Eduard Schulte kept his secret.

Mr. Schulte, a tall, prosperous businessman who until 1943 had directed a mammoth German zinc mining company in Breslau (now Wrocław in Poland), lived out most of the postwar years in Zurich. In 1956, a year after the death of his first wife, the 65-year-old Mr. Schulte married Dora Jette Kurz, a Jewish woman of Polish parentage who was born in Zurich and ran a boutique there. He died in the Swiss banking capital in 1966, according to Swiss archives.

In recent weeks, American historians have disclosed that Eduard Schulte was the mysterious German industrialist who was long known to have passed to the Allies vital information about Hitler's war plans, including the decision to invade the Soviet Union. In 1942, Mr. Schulte provided intelligence from Hitler's headquarters that the German dictator was considering the mass killing of European Jews using prussic acid.

The story of how the United States and its Allies ignored or disbelieved this intelligence has been told many times: a filter of skepticism, disbelief and in some cases anti-Jewish prejudice inclined Washington and other capitals to inaction as late as 1944, when full details were known of the Auschwitz death camp.

Motive Remains an Enigma

But, even after his name was disclosed for the first time, an aura of mystery surrounded Eduard Schulte. What compelled this scion of the German establishment to risk his life as an unpaid Allied agent?

Gerhart Riegner, the Swiss representative of the World Jewish Congress, still refuses to acknowledge that it was Mr. Schulte who in 1942 supplied him with the information about the "final solution."

"I have not identified the man for 40 years," said Mr. Riegner in a telephone interview, "and I see no reason not to keep the one request he ever made of me."

"He was a determined anti-Nazi, and he was burdened by his conscience, and he wanted to share his knowledge," Mr. Riegner continued. "I was still in touch with him after the war, and he confirmed that he did not want his name used. My personal suspicion was that he may have been afraid of the neo-Nazi movement."

A series of interviews have turned up many new details about Mr. Schulte, including the revelation that his highly classified information came from Adm. Wilhelm Canaris, the chief of the Abwehr, the military intelligence branch of the high command of the



Associated Press; Evan Simon

Eduard Schulte, above, is said to have been the German businessman who passed information on Nazi plans to the Allies. Gerhart Riegner, above right, still refuses to identify Mr. Schulte as the informant. Allen W. Dulles, right, was a key contact of Mr. Schulte's.



German armed forces.

According to an extremely close relative who requested anonymity, Mr. Schulte was a member of a network of anti-Nazi plotters that also included Hans Bernd Gisevius, the German vice consul in Zurich, and Carl Goerdeler, the one-time Mayor of Leipzig who was the civilian leader of the German resistance to Hitler. Canaris and Goerdeler were both executed for their involvement in the 1944 assassination attempt against Hitler.

Met in Zurich in '38

Mrs. Schulte, who is 74 and lives comfortably in Zurich, was initially too frightened to talk after the newspaper reporting uncovered the industrialist's second marriage and her whereabouts. But Monday night she relented, and, in two telephone conversations, spoke of her husband, whom she first met in Zurich in 1938. "We have our own little love story, but this is not the time to talk about that," she said.

Mrs. Schulte praised her husband — "an upstanding, good man, one of the most modest men in the world" — and said his hatred for Hitler was sharpened by the plight of his many Jewish friends in Europe. "He had Jewish friends everywhere," said Mrs. Schulte. "I used to joke with him that he was more Jewish than I was."

In 1940, she said, Mr. Schulte warned her that she should flee neutral Switzerland, fearing that it would be invaded. But she stayed. After the war, she said, Mr. Schulte was profoundly disillusioned about his own espionage exploits — "that he had done something that put his life in danger and there was no reaction."

Eduard Reinhold Karl Schulte was born on Jan. 4, 1891, in Düsseldorf, and, after earning his law degree, went into banking and industry. In 1926, he became managing director of Georg von Giesecke's Erben, the biggest zinc producer in Germany, which had important holdings in Poland. The American Anaconda Copper Mining Company controlled 51 per cent of the German company's interests in Polish Silesia.

With his first wife, Clara Luise, Mr. Schulte had two sons, Eduard Wolfgang Oskar and Ruprecht Franz Hubertus, who were both born in Berlin and fought in the war. The first son died in a Soviet prisoner-of-war camp at Stalingrad in 1943, and Ruprecht Schulte today lives in San Diego, Calif., where he works for a defense company.

Reached by telephone today, Ruprecht Schulte said that under the Weimar Republic his father was a member of the Social Democratic Party and had a number of friends who "were later

unceremoniously pushed out of office and killed" after Hitler's takeover in 1933. In 1937, he said, his father was interrogated by the Nazi authorities about foreign currency transactions.

Albrecht Jung, who was Giesecke's legal adviser, said that before the war Mr. Schulte had known Allen W. Dulles, then a lawyer with the firm of Sullivan & Cromwell, through Anaconda's dealings in Silesia. (In 1928, according to his son, Mr. Schulte had broadened his American contacts on a long trip to the United States.) During the war, Mr. Dulles became the Bern chief of the Office of Strategic Services, and a key Schulte contact.

"Dr. Schulte told us the way Hitler was doing things we could never go forward," said Mr. Jung, who is now retired. "He spoke out openly, but of course in trust. He said we were up against the world, that Hitler had created a dirty mess."

The former legal adviser recalled that, before Hitler's annexation of the Sudetenland in 1938, Mr. Schulte got in touch with Giesecke's representative in Prague, Rudolf Boyka, a Jew, and told him to flee; he gave similar warnings to Jewish employees in Hungary and Rumania, and some of them managed to escape to Spain and Portugal, according to Jürgen Gruber, the company's current manager.

A Struggle With Göring

After the invasion of Poland in 1939, Mr. Schulte and Mr. Jung fought off an attempt by Hermann Göring, the second most powerful figure in the Third Reich, to incorporate the Giesecke complex into the air force commander's sprawling industrial empire. To sever its incriminating American tie, Giesecke bought out Anaconda's Polish interests with the help of Swiss banks, which it then repaid with zinc exports to Switzerland.

This deal gave Mr. Schulte the pretext to shuttle to Switzerland, where he pursued his clandestine contacts with Mr. Dulles, with Mr. Gisevius, the dissident German consul, and Polish and French intelligence contacts, according to various sources. In 1943, Mr. Schulte dictated a secret letter to Mr. Dulles in Bern, but an SS agent acquired the carbon, and notified the Gestapo.

The industrialist returned to Germany, but, according to Ruprecht Schulte, he was warned by Admiral Canaris, the Abwehr chief, that an order was out for his arrest. He fled back to Switzerland, and his wife followed him out of Germany.

Ruprecht Schulte was sent to the Eastern front, where he was wounded five times. He learned only after the war that among the secrets his father had passed to the allies were operational plans of the German armies in the Soviet Union. "In the family, that subject was treated as one of sad necessity that we don't all want to talk about," he said. "These things are not easy. He was a man between worlds, and probably a pretty lonely guy."